

Ellsberg Break-In Case

Ehrlichman Lawyers to Ask Nixon, Kissinger to Testify

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—Attorneys for former presidential aide John Ehrlichman said yesterday that it will be "necessary" to call President Nixon and other high government officials to testify in support of their claim that the burglary case was based on national security grounds.

In pretrial papers filed at U.S. District Court, Mr. Ehrlichman's attorneys also said they intended to call as witnesses Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, White House counsel Fred Buzhardt, presidential assistant Alexander Haig, CIA director William Colby and Daniel Ellsberg himself.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in an affidavit that President Nixon approved of the break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist after it had occurred and ordered the Justice Department to keep hands off the case.

Mr. Ehrlichman said Mr. Nixon spoke about the break-in at the office of Mr. Lewis Fielding in Beverly Hills, Calif., on at least two occasions, in Mr. Ehrlichman's presence.

Case Dismissed

The first instance occurred on April 12, 1973, he said, when he heard Mr. Nixon discussing the case with Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen in a telephone call from Camp David.

Mr. Ehrlichman said that the President said, in substance: "You and your department stay out of that. That is strictly a national security matter. I know you have to enforce the laws but as President, I have to protect the national security and that comes first. As President, I am instructing you to take no action whatever on that matter."

Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized that the President had indicated his "after-the-fact approval of this effort to secure evidence of Ellsberg's motives and potential."

He also suggested that Mr. Kissinger knew more about the role of the White House "plumbers" unit, which carried out the burglary, and of one of the unit's members, former White House aide David Young, than Mr. Kissinger has said previously.

In a similar affidavit filed Monday, former presidential aide Charles Colson suggested that Mr. Kissinger had played a role in White House discussions that led to the formation of the "plumbers" and might have known about the group's general operations.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in his affidavit that following a meeting at San Clemente, Calif., in mid-July of 1971, Mr. Nixon decided that he wanted a White House aide put in charge of investigations of news leaks of classified information, and that Mr. Young "was proposed as a possible choice."

Mr. Young was then a member of the National Security Council and Mr. Kissinger was then Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on national security.

During his confirmation hearings in the Senate last September, Mr. Kissinger said he had no knowledge of Mr. Young's activities, nor of the activities of the unit.



Associated Press

FREE—Victor Samnelson (in foreground) at Miami airport Tuesday en route home after his release Monday by Marxist Argentine guerrillas. Mr. Samnelson, 36, manager of an Exxon subsidiary refinery at Campora, Argentina, was freed after 144 days and payment of a \$142-million ransom. He has now joined his family at Hilton Head Island, S. C.

Despite Reported Warning

Nixon Considered Committed To 'Hard Line' on Subpoenas

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is relevant to its investigation—not the President; that part of the value of having the tapes themselves lies in such nuances as inflection and tone—neither of which is possible to evaluate in a written transcript—and that the House, not Mr. Nixon, should define the rules under which its impeachment inquiry will be conducted.

The President's strategy was described this way by one of his principal political advisers: "If we can put out enough (in the tapes) that is clearly exculpatory and ambiguous we might beat impeachment—might. Otherwise we can't do it... We must give the Republicans and potentially helpful Democrats reasons for honest doubt. That's what they need. Then there is a possibility they might not impeach."

Impeachment, the bringing of formal charges against a president, requires a majority vote of the House. Conviction, which amounts to removal from office, requires a vote of two-thirds of the Senate.

Several sources have said that

Mr. Nixon was advised against taking his chosen course by senior Republicans in both houses of Congress, as well as his own impeachment attorney, James St. Clair.

Mr. St. Clair, the sources said, had hoped to argue the case against impeachment on its merits, unencumbered by the effect of a Nixon refusal to completely fulfill the requirements of the House committee's subpoena.

Mr. St. Clair, as well as Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona, are known to have taken the position that Mr. Nixon's action will increase the likelihood that—if for no other reason—he will be impeached for failing to comply fully with the House subpoena.

Several executive branch sources said that the President would not establish his innocence conclusively by releasing the full tapes and transcripts, and accordingly has fallen back to a selective release of material which is favorable.

White House sources who generally voice uncertainty about Mr. Nixon's guilt or innocence said recently that the White House strategy has centered on delay, an attempt to string out the impeachment inquiry, confuse the issues and buy time and perhaps additional public support.

A White House official said Monday night that the President did not finally decide to release the transcripts until late Monday. "The decision was up in the air all day... it went right down to the wire," the official said.

In preparing the transcripts, the sources said, Mr. Nixon himself made the principal decisions on which portions of conversations are "relevant" and thus to be forwarded to the House.

'Humiliation' Day For Congressmen

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—Congressmen gathered in small groups throughout Washington yesterday, taking part in an unofficial national day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

In a church service, on the Senate floor, on the steps of the Capitol and in private meetings, they followed a Senate resolution setting aside yesterday to "repent of our national sins."

The resolution failed to reach the House floor, blocked by a member's objections to unanimous consent resolutions. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., who introduced the resolution, said it was modeled after a proclamation written by Abraham Lincoln, setting April 30, 1863, as a day "to confess our national sins and to pray for clemency and forgiveness."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called the transcripts fair and equitable. "What are we after here? Do we want the truth and the information contained in the tapes, or do we want some kind of special privilege for the staff of the Judiciary Committee?"

The House Judiciary Committee's top-ranking Republican, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, said the transcripts, if they represent the complete record as claimed by the President, appear adequate.

Other Republican committee members supporting Rep. Hutchinson's opinion were Reps. Robert McClell of Illinois, Lawrence Hogan of Maryland and Delbert Latta of Ohio.

Republican Reps. Tom Railsback of Illinois, Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York and William Cohen of Maine have contended that the transcripts are not adequate. Their opinion was shared by Democratic Reps. Robert Drinan of Massachusetts, Wayne Owens of Utah, Jerome Waldie and Don Edwards of California, and Charles Rangel of New York.

Critical Talk With Dean Detailed

Texts Show Nixon Indecisive About Watergate Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

idea. Mr. Nixon noted that such a procedure would offer the protection of the Fifth Amendment for White House witnesses and that "you can say 'I don't remember' you can say 'I can't recall.' I can't give any answer to that that I can recall."

Using a national security argument to prevent any testimony before a grand jury regarding the White House-sponsored break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, the object as described in the meeting, would have been to prevent a grand jury from learning that White House aide Egli "Bud" Krogh had perjured himself earlier when he falsely testified that he had not known the Cuban-American who broke into Democratic offices at the Watergate building (and the psychiatrist's office).

At no point in the meeting did Mr. Nixon suggest that his aides simply testify fully before the then-existing federal Watergate grand jury, tell the whole truth and accept the consequences. A special \$350,000 White House cash fund then was discussed and Mr. Haldeeman observed, "We are so indecisive deleted square that we get caught at everything." This is an apparent reference to the discovery by the press of secret cash funds controlled by Mr. Haldeeman and others.

The President then started to make a suggestion and Mr. Haldeeman said, "Be careful..." According to testimony later given the Senate Watergate committee, the President and Mr. Haldeeman were aware that the Oval Office meeting was being recorded. Dean, however, was not aware of the taping system. Other points made by the transcripts include the following:

- There was no evidence that Mr. Nixon knew anything ahead of time about the planning and execution of the Watergate burglary on June 17, 1972.
- Nothing in the transcripts

showed that Mr. Nixon had a clear picture of the facts as early as Sept. 15, 1972—thus contradicting Dean's testimony—but the President appeared to have had some knowledge of the situation before the March 21, 1973, meeting.

There was never any question in the minds of Mr. Nixon or his chief assistants, Mr. Haldeeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, that any facts as possible should be kept from the public and the prosecutors.

Mr. Nixon's motive seemed to be to keep the facts under cover as much to protect himself

politically as to keep loyal assistants from being prosecuted.

The tapes strongly support one of the Watergate special prosecutor's theories—that a motive behind the alleged high-level cover-up was a desire to prevent disclosure of the 1971 break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Nonetheless, the President seemed agreeable to paying Hunt money to buy his silence on the Watergate case rather than on the Ellsberg case.

Even before the 1972 election, Mr. Nixon promised Dean that after he was elected he would take steps to use the FBI and other federal agencies against his political enemies.

One of the most frequent phrases in the transcripts—"expletive omitted" or a variant—occurs most often in Mr. Nixon's conversation.

In editing the transcripts, the White House permitted numerous "hells" and "damns" to remain

in tact, but anything harsher was censured.

In one conversation with Dean, Mr. Nixon discussed the relative merits of J. Edgar Hoover and L. Patrick Gray 3d as directors of the FBI.

(Expletive deleted) Hoover was my crony," Mr. Nixon said. "He was closer to me than (Lyndon) Johnson actually, although Johnson used him more. But as for Pat Gray, (expletive deleted) I never saw him."

In another case, in a discussion on domestic affairs, Mr. Nixon's reply to an Ehrlichman question is: "Expletive removed; it."

Gurney's Lawyer Seeks Dismissal Of State Charge

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 1 (AP).—An indictment charging Sen. Edward Gurney, R-Fla., with violating state election laws, was served yesterday on his attorney. The lawyer said the charge was "vague and ambiguous" and immediately moved that it be dismissed.

A hearing on the motion to dismiss was scheduled for Tuesday. Sen. Gurney was given until next Wednesday to plead to the charge. A trial date may be set at that time.

A conviction on the misdemeanor charge carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Sen. Gurney, 60, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, was indicted for failing to report campaign contributions and accepting contributions without naming a campaign treasurer.

The senator's Washington office issued a statement denying the charges and saying they were politically motivated.

Man Climbs Fence, Halted at White House

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—An unidentified man climbed over the White House fence yesterday and stood in the front porch of the Executive Mansion before being tackled by a half-dozen guards.

The incident occurred minutes after President Nixon left the White House by limousine for a downtown hotel where he was addressing a U.S. Chamber of Commerce meeting.

Hare Krishna Forms U.S. Political Party

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP).—The Hare Krishna movement, a U.S. derivative of Hinduism, announced a political party aimed at achieving "God-conscious leadership."

A spokesman said Monday that the in God We Trust party has named candidates in Congress from districts of New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia; for mayor of Washington, D.C., and for city commissioner of Gainesville, Fla. The movement until now has concentrated on religious proselytizing through dancing, chanting and pamphleteering.

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Nixon Seeks to Quash Jaworski Subpoena

(Continued from Page 1)

than actual tapes of presidential conversations it subpoenaed was disclosed today.

The committee will discuss the tapes at a meeting tonight. It remains to be seen whether the tapes, one member said,

letter idea was seen by some as a possible cover-up. Rep. Ed. McGovern, D-Iowa, "The idea is to express non-stance in some way, without for a vote. I hope we can get our feeling that the President's response was not adequate."

Democrats and Republicans want to avoid a partisan in the issue. Some Republicans have stated that they not vote for a resolution impeaching Mr. Nixon in noncompliance, although many feel he not complied fully.

During the impeachment in-staff members to send a letter to Mr. Nixon's attorney, St. Clair, would not require by the committee and thus any vote could be avoided.

Unrecorded Talks

Some of the 42 conversations based earlier by the Judiciary Committee were not recorded, never took place, White House counsel Fred Buzhardt said. Of the conversations could be found, Mr. Buzhardt said, nine others were not recorded.

Some of them were unrecorded, because the tape ran out in the afternoon of April 15. Four others were made on taped phones from the White House, and one from an taped phone at Camp David.

Buzhardt called the unrecorded tapes a "mental amount of material" and said that they are "very" and candid conversations with derogatory references to anyone who sees these, I feel very good about it.

I don't feel good about it. I think only the most extreme circumstances could justify it."

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said the "overall reaction" to Mr. Nixon's disclosures "has been very good... it has been generally very well received throughout the country." He turned aside specific questions related to the transcribed conversations, saying that the material should

House Committee Backs Bill for Oil Tax Reform

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—The House Ways and Means Committee approved an oil tax reform bill yesterday and also agreed on a long list of items for possible action as part of a general tax reform bill. The list did not include a personal income tax cut.

Among the items were tax shelters, treatment of capital gains, tax simplification, depletion allowances for minerals and estate and gift taxes.

The oil tax bill, approved 14 to 5, is expected to hike the petroleum industry's taxes by \$13 billion to \$14 billion, if passed by Congress.

Under the measure, the oil depletion allowance would be phased out by 1975, while a temporary new excise tax would be imposed on windfall profits earned during the energy shortage.

In other action, the Senate yesterday confirmed William Simon as secretary of the treasury without debate or dissent. Also confirmed was David Macdonald as an assistant secretary of the treasury.

The House yesterday passed a bill appropriating almost \$2.7 billion for research on a wide variety of energy sources, conventional and exotic. The appropriation, sent to the Senate by a 392-4 vote, is more than \$66 million over President Nixon's budget requests and represents an increase of almost 70 percent over the amount spent for comparable purposes this year.

be judged "on its totality and not on any phrase or passage."

Vice-President Ford said, after reading White House summaries of the transcripts, that "the President, in my opinion, is completely innocent."

"Any fair appraisal of the documentation will show that he should be exonerated," Mr. Ford told reporters, adding: "It proves beyond a doubt that Mr. [John] Dean (former White House counsel) is telling less than the truth."

In response to a question, he said that he has not yet read the 1,300 pages of transcripts but that "now that they're in the public domain, I intend to read them." House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said that the Judiciary Committee should get just what it asked for—the tapes, rather than the transcripts.

"As a lawyer, I believe in the best evidence rule," he said. "Why substitute other evidence when the direct evidence is available?" House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona said that the transcripts placed the President "in substantial compliance" with the subpoena.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called the transcripts fair and equitable. "What are we after here? Do we want the truth and the information contained in the tapes, or do we want some kind of special privilege for the staff of the Judiciary Committee?"

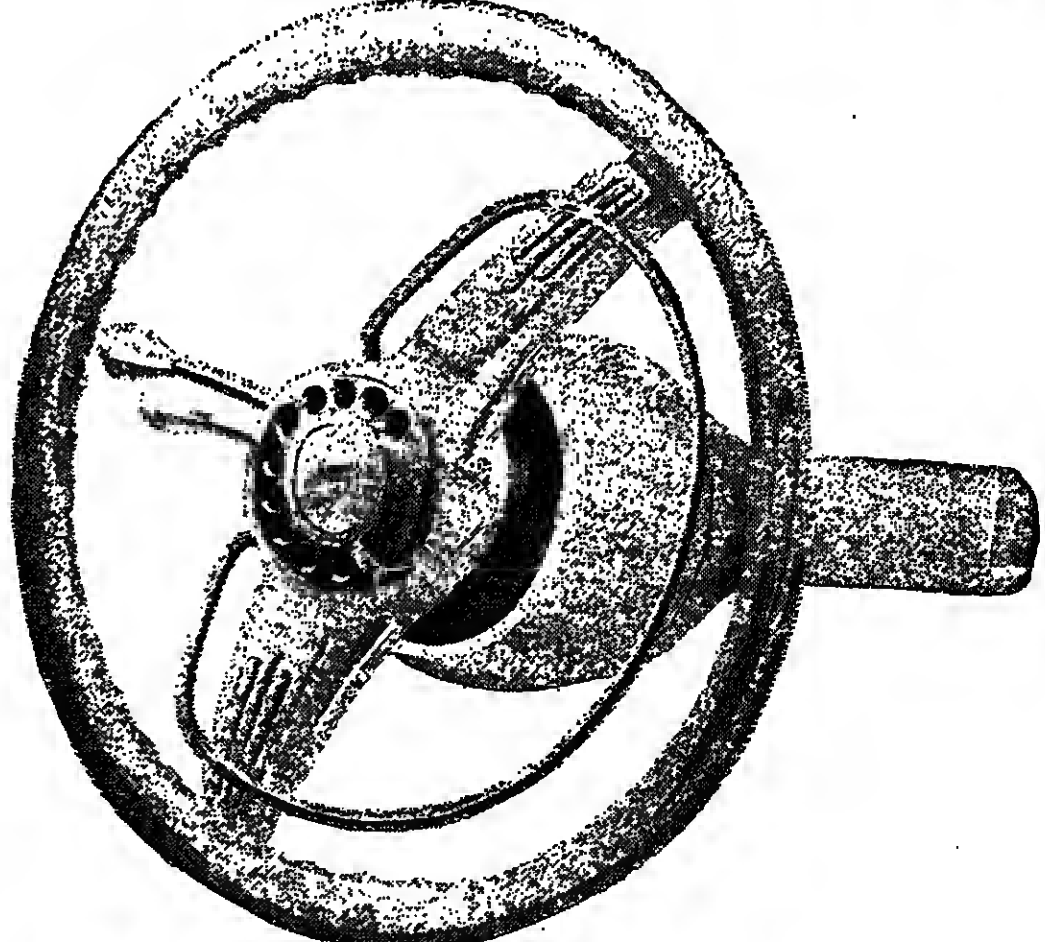
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For First Time Since August, 1971

U.S. Wage-Price Controls Are Lifted

By Hobart Rowen
and James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—For the first time since Aug. 15, 1971, the United States today is free of wage-and-price controls, except on petroleum products.

At midnight, the Economic Stabilization Act expired, ending the nation's first experiment with mandatory wage-price curbs in peacetime.

Prices are rising about three

Belgian Assembly Disrupted During Talk by Premier

BRUSSELS, May 1 (Reuters).—A session of the Belgian parliament was disrupted yesterday after allegations of a secret government amnesty deal for Flemish wartime collaborators.

The session of the Assembly, the lower house, gathered to hear the new premier, Leo Tindemans, present his minority government's program, was disrupted when demonstrators hurled leaflets into the chamber. They were demanding amnesty for Flemish nationalists who collaborated with the Nazis.

The leaflet throwers were quickly expelled, but there was another uproar when Mr. Tindemans, a Social Christian, who formed his centre-right government last week, ended his speech.

Socialist members demanded details of a reported agreement on the amnesty issue said to have been worked out during negotiations to form the new government.

Mr. Tindemans replied that he had delivered the full program, implying that there was no secret deal on amnesty.

His program pinpointed four main problems—unemployment, the budget and the Common Market crisis. On the last point, Mr. Tindemans said, the government wants an urgent meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers to discuss a community oil-price policy.

times faster now than they were when the President imposed a 90-day freeze on wages and prices in 1971.

Those who believe that wage-and-price controls are a bad thing are naturally relieved.

Active Role

Those who believe that the government must continue to play an active role in the wage-price mechanism think that the 32-month-old experiment served a purpose and that stand-by controls ought to be made a permanent part of the government's anti-inflation program.

The lapse in the President's authority to impose some sort of wage-and-price controls may not be long and could depend on the continued rate of inflation.

Last week, Senate Democrats, fearing the political as well as the economic repercussions of allowing controls to die in a period of high inflation, voted to try to continue stand-by controls.

But whether Congress will reimpose controls is difficult to predict. Business and labor are united in a determined fight against them.

Administration View

In May, 1970, it was a Democratic Congress that thrust the authority to impose economic controls on an unwilling administration, which vowed never to use them—but did 15 months later.

At the finish, it was Congress, wary of controls, that denied the same administration's request for a continuation of a modest program that would have maintained mandatory controls on the

Brazilian Death Toll In Floods Put at 250

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 1 (AP).—Floods in 14 Brazilian states have killed more than 250 persons and left 100,000 homeless in the last six weeks, police reported today.

The city of Tubarao was virtually wiped out. About 45,000 persons lost their homes and 135 died. Total damage in the country was estimated at \$306 million.

health-care industry and retained the Cost of Living Council to monitor other wage-and-price developments.

By and large, the same people who were against controls before Aug. 15, 1971, are against them now.

"The executioners," says economist Robert Nathan, bitter about the end of the current controls period, "can glory in their having proved that controls won't work by managing the controls in ways that couldn't possibly be effective. They may have in the clear warm marketplace and feel cleansed of a harrowing experience which they designed and destroyed."

The Nixon administration view, at least as articulated by the last report of the Council of Economic Advisers, is that controls did not do much good. The CEA said that the level of inflation "might have been higher in 1973 without controls" but concluded that it probably "would not have been much greater."

The report said: "If controls did hold down prices during 1973, the possibility remains that these prices will catch up in 1974 or later."

Dockers Strike in West

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (AP).—West Coast dock workers, demanding the return of a wage hike denied them by the federal government two years ago, shut down Pacific ports from San Diego to Seattle today.

Eight hours after federal wage and price controls expired at midnight, 12,000 dock workers obeyed their union's order for a work stoppage. Their move is designed to win back 30 cents slashed by the U.S. Pay Board from a 72-cent-an-hour wage increase negotiated after a 1971-1972 strike that lasted 134 days, the longest in American mainland shipping history.

The employers' Pacific Maritime Association termed the strike illegal, in violation of a no-strike clause in the current contract. Longshoremen continued to handle military and perishable cargoes.

Dollar's Decline Over 25 Years

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP).—A family of four must earn close to \$11,000 these days to equal the purchasing power of \$5,000 in 1949, an independent business research group reports.

In 1949, a \$5,000-a-year family had \$4,656 to spend after taxes, the Conference Board said, while in 1974 the same family needs \$10,750 to match its 1949 purchasing power. Rising prices, and higher federal income and Social Security taxes account for the difference, the group said.

A family of four with an income of \$10,000 in 1949 requires a 1974 income of \$21,080, the group said.

It said total personal income advanced 10.3 percent in 1973, the largest increase in more than 20 years, but disposable income adjusted for prices rose 4.5 percent per person.

Ethiopian Army Holds Minister, Warns Union

ADDIS ABABA, May 1 (UPI).—The Ethiopian Army, taking a new tough stance against industrial unrest, threatened yesterday to shut down the nation's largest labor union for encouraging strikes.

The army moved into the strike-bound telecommunications center in the capital yesterday and restored contact with the outside world after arresting the minister of posts and telecommunications and about 40 workers.

Troops of the 3d Armed Forces Division in northern Eritrea province had brought 11 charges of misconduct against the minister, Gen. Assefa Ayema, who also is the former commander in chief of the armed forces. Radio Ethiopia said last night that he would be held pending a full investigation by a special commission of inquiry.

The Ministry of National Defense also said it would close down the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Union, the nation's largest, unless it stopped agitating employees—especially government employees—to strike.

4 New Charges Against Milhinch

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—Ronald Milhinch, the real estate agent whose deals embarrassed Prime Minister Harold Wilson, yesterday was indicted on four new charges, of forgery and theft.

Mr. Milhinch appeared before a magistrate in Wolverhampton, where he lives. The charges said that between Sept. 1 and Dec. 5, 1973, Mr. Milhinch stole a sheet of stationery from a Wolverhampton law firm and another from an accounting firm in nearby Bridgnorth.

They said that with "intent to defraud," Mr. Milhinch used the stationery to forge letters "reporting to be from each of the firms."

Mr. Milhinch was charged last week with trying to obtain \$500,000 from a national newspaper group by criminal deception in connection with a forgery of Mr. Wilson's signature and a land deal involving the prime minister's staff.

The magistrate also attacked former government ministers for first banning and then allowing the use of up to 15 percent of rapeseed oil—described by some authorities as a health hazard—in vegetable oil.

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South African Girl Twice a Victim of Apartheid

Ruled 'Colored' And Then White

By Kenneth Whiting

JOHANNESBURG, May 1 (AP).—Sandra Laing is 18 and unmarried with two children, but that is the least of her problems in segregated South Africa. She has been a pawn on this country's apartheid chessboard for more than eight years.

Her parents are white. She was born in a hospital reserved for whites, registered at birth as white and baptized as white. But when she was 8, doubt about her ancestry developed and two years later she was officially reclassified as "Colored"—of mixed blood.

Her father, storekeeper Abraham Laing, recalled: "We were simply told out of the blue that our daughter, who had been born white into a white environment and culture and who knew no other life than that of a white, is a Colored."

Until 1966 she attended a white school. Her parents say that about two years earlier they had heard whispers that some people objected to their daughter's white classification. The girl's appearance apparently persuaded many that a nonwhite person had been among her ancestors.

On March 3, 1966, the parents received a letter from the principal of the girl's primary school at Piet Retief, near the Swaziland border and about 200 miles east of Johannesburg. It directed them to remove their daughter from school on orders of the provincial Education Department.

The parents declined and a week later the bewildered girl was brought home under police escort.

The Department of the Interior handled the reclassification, an act that the Laings found staggering.

"What do I have to do to keep our daughter? Will we have to register her as a servant to keep her with us?"

It is common in South Africa for nonwhite servants to live on the premises of their white employers. They have separate living quarters.

The incident was brought up for discussion in Parliament eight years ago.

Mr. Laing appealed the "Colored" classification and the Department of the Interior reclassified his daughter as white in 1967. This was done under a law which automatically makes a child born of white parents white, after they submit affidavits that they were her natural parents.

In 1969 Miss Laing met a black named Petrus Zwane, now 30. "He came to deliver vegetables at one of my parents' shops," she



STRUGGLE—Top photo shows Sandra Laing and her parents in 1966 when they were fighting to reverse a government ruling that changed her racial classification to "Colored." Below, Sandra with Petrus Zwane and their children, Henry and Elsie, in Mar



said. "We liked each other from the first meeting."

They became lovers, Miss Laing said that their first child, Henry, was born in April, 1970. Abraham Laing was outraged. "He threatened to call the police," the daughter said. "Eventually Petrus and I decided to run away together and in January, 1971, we went to Swaziland."

"We were arrested as illegal immigrants and handed over to the South African police. I spent three months in jail. Petrus was released after a month and immediately started to build a house for us. After my release I moved in with him. Our

daughter, Elsie, was born in July last year.

"My father says he doesn't want to see me again..."

Abraham Laing says that he "blames this on the Department of Education for pushing her out of school in the first place and the Department of the Interior for classifying her as a Colored..." This and the newspaper publicity that followed left deep scars on Sandra's young mind and outlook.

"If there is colored blood somewhere in our background that we don't know about," said Mr. Laing, "then this could happen to

a great many South African. Mr. Zwane said he was "scared to go near" Abraham Laing."

"I will never leave Petrus and my children," said Miss Laing. Now she wants to be reclassified again, this time as Colored, African, so she can marry the father of her children.

However, because she is officially white at the moment, a magistrate recently warned her not to live with a black man. The Department of the Interior technically cannot consider an application to change her status unless she obtains her father's permission.

Microbes Discovered by U.S. in Antarctic

Bacteria, Frozen a Millennium, Reproduce

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—Bacteria apparently frozen in the Antarctic ice and soil for at least 10,000 years have grown and reproduced in the laboratory, scientists have reported.

The bacteria were found in permanently frozen sediments at depths of several hundred feet below the surface. About four or five different bacterial types were found, some of which grew and reproduced when put in nutrient fluids.

The leader of the research team said that the discovery could have an important bearing on the prospects for finding life on such inhospitable planets as Mars.

He also said he knows of no previous authenticated discovery of bacteria even approaching the age of the Antarctic samples.

Surface Environment

In recent years, many scientists have speculated that Mars may once have had a surface environment much more hospitable to life than the dry and frigid desert believed to exist there now. If so, scientists have reasoned, life may have developed on the Martian surface and might still survive, frozen under the surface. The United States plans to send an unmanned Viking spacecraft to land on Mars in 1976 in a search for traces of life, but a key unanswered question has been whether living microbes could survive for eons in a frozen state.

The new discovery, announced Monday, by the National Science

Foundation, offers important evidence that they might.

"These new results could have tremendous relevance for understanding the ability of microorganisms to remain frozen in a state of suspended animation for hundreds of thousands of years," said Dr. Roy Cameron, whose research group discovered the bacteria a few months ago.

None of the bacteria has yet been identified. Thus it is not known whether any of them are potentially dangerous to man. It is also unknown whether their natural habitat is land or sea, but Dr. Cameron said they are unlike anything found on the surface in the Antarctic regions, or in any of the laboratories where they were handled.

He is also sure they do not

Korchnoi Wins Chess Semifinal

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP).—Viktor Korchnoi reached the finals of the challengers' tournament for the world chess championship yesterday when Tigran Petrosian withdrew because of illness. Petrosian had been trailing 3-1.

Tass reported from Odessa that Petrosian called off the match and was hospitalized. A former world champion who is famous as a defensive player, Petrosian was ill before the match began and twice postponed games.

In the elimination tournament's final, to be played in the fall, Korchnoi will play the winner of the Boris Spassky-Anatoly Karpov semifinal under way in Leningrad. After another draw today, Karpov led 2-1 with five draws in the match.

represent contamination of the samples from which they came. The bacteria were found in cores of sediment extracted by drilling downward in the permanently frozen ground of two Antarctic sites about 60 miles apart—near the U.S. main base at McMurdo Station on Ross Island and in Taylor Valley.

The cores were opened under bacteria-free laboratory conditions. The samples—put in nutrient broth to see what, if anything, would grow—were taken from the undisturbed centers of the cores. They came from sediment taken from depths between about 250 and 1,400 feet.

Geologists estimated that the materials in the cores were on the surface in the Antarctic continent from at least 10,000 years to perhaps as much as million years ago. It raises the possibility that some of the bacteria may have been frozen for several hundred thousand years, although Mr. Cameron said it was also possible there were periods of warmth in which the bacteria grew before returning to dormancy.

France, Pakistan End No-Visa Arrangement

RAWALPINDI, May 1 (UPI).—France and Pakistan yesterday ended an agreement that allowed citizens of the two countries to travel between Paris and Rawalpindi without visas, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

Visas will now be required, he said. Recently, 400 semiskilled and unskilled Pakistanis migrated to France following advertisements published by Pakistani newspapers regarding the availability of jobs there.

Eggplant, Turnips, Okra Spurred As Vegetables by Families in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—American children and their parents are in basic agreement on at least one thing: they don't care much for eggplant, turnips or okra.

That was the finding of an Agriculture Department survey of 2,800 homes, in a document released Monday.

Basically, the survey found that unless a vegetable tastes good, it won't be eaten. And it found that half the children surveyed did not like the taste of turnips, asparagus, brussels sprouts and eggplant. The "second most-disliked vegetables" included beets, okra, squash, broccoli and cauliflower.

Among parents, the losers were eggplant, okra and turnips. The big winners were corn and white potatoes, which were the favorites of three quarters of the parents and children. Tomatoes were preferred by about 80 percent of the parents and two-thirds of their offspring.

Asked to rate the importance of vegetables in meals, 64 percent of those surveyed termed them "very important"—placing them second to meat, given the highest value by 78 percent.

Eradication Of Smallpox Seen in 1975

GENEVA, May 1 (NYT).—B. dan Mahler, the director-general of the World Health Organization, predicted yesterday that "in year the world will have seen last case of smallpox."

Mr. Mahler, a Dane, said the expected successful conclusion in 1975 of the organization's worldwide smallpox eradication campaign would alone have justified the cost of the agency's member states since its for

Speaking at a news conference the health official announced that Indonesia, once a smallpox area, has now been cleared free of the disease by international committee of experts.

The last smallpox case reported in Indonesia was in Jan. 1972, the committee reports.

While preventive vaccination against smallpox will have continued as a safety measure in countries such as India, Bangladesh, where it is and the program will no longer be necessary in other countries, Mahler said.

He predicted "without slightest hesitation" the end of smallpox in 1975 despite a surge in cases last year. 132,399 were recorded—more than double the total for 1972.

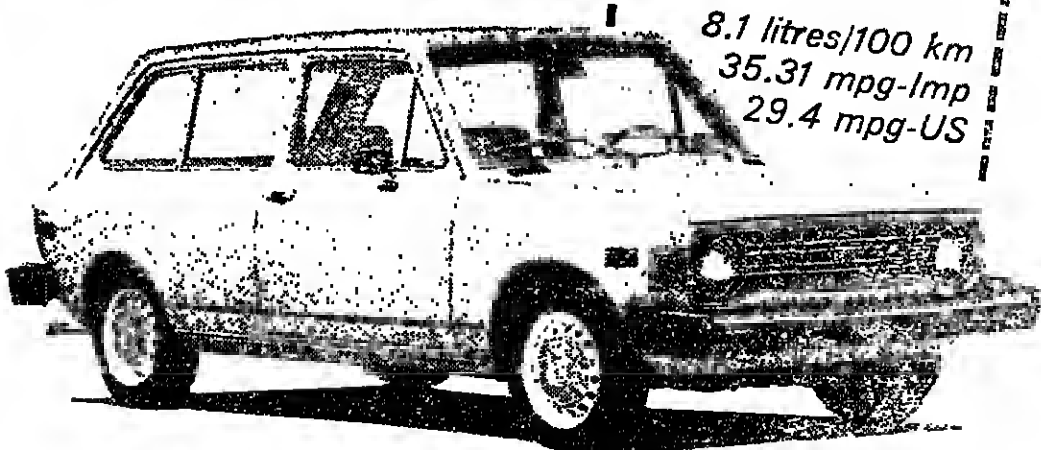
The health official said his confidence was based on the fact that smallpox has been eradicated in all countries except India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Ethiopia, which remain the countries where the disease endemic. The number of cases in these countries was 30 at the end of the campaign, which has been supervised by Donald Henderson, an American on loan to the World Health Organization.

5 in Pro-Kurd 'Ga' Given Death in Iraq

BEIRUT, May 1 (UPI).—Iraqi court last night sentenced to death five members of a "gang" that tried to stage attacks on a Baghdad television theater and at an airport, the Iraqi News Agency said today.

The agency said the five confessed that they were led by Kurdish leader Muhsin Taha Barzani and other "elements" to stage sabotage attacks in Baghdad.

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Military Command Denies It

2 Incursions Into Cambodia
Reported by Saigon Troops

SAIGON, May 1 (AP)—South Vietnamese infantrymen, backed by tanks and bombers, have made incursions into Cambodia at two points along the border west of Saigon, military sources and field reports said today. If true, the incursions would be in violation of the Paris cease-fire agreement signed 15 months ago.

The Saigon command denied that South Vietnamese forces had crossed into Cambodia or that any of its bombers had struck on the other side of the border. But troops in the field said that South Vietnamese forces had crossed into Cambodia Monday at points near Co Dau Ha, on highway 1, about 35 miles northwest of Saigon.

The reports said that the strikes were launched in an effort to cut North Vietnamese supply lines and knock out big artillery. The troops said that about 400 heavy weapons, backed by tanks, met heavy resistance from elements of the North Vietnamese 5th Division for two days and that two tanks were knocked out by rockets.

It was not known how deep the South Vietnamese forces were alleged to have penetrated, but it

was believed to have been only a few miles.

Military sources said that the South Vietnamese Army has launched a division-size operation, on the Vietnamese side of the border, in an effort to relieve the Due Hue base camp, which has been under siege for a month. It lies along the border and to the south of Co Dau Ha.

2d Reported Crossing

Farther south along the border, at a point about 50 miles west of Saigon, other South Vietnamese infantrymen and armored vehicles crossed 2 1/2 miles into Cambodia, yesterday in a raid against North Vietnamese gun positions, according to government news outlets on the Vietnamese side of the border, then withdrew, military sources said.

The sources said that the incursions were in "hot pursuit" of the North Vietnamese. The Saigon command had said earlier that its forces reserve the right of hot pursuit into Cambodia.

The Saigon command claimed more than 300 North Vietnamese troops killed in three days of fighting along the frontier. Government losses have been reported as 35 killed and 83 wounded.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, fighting flared around the provincial capital of Prey Veng, 29 miles east of Phnom Penh, the government command said.

Insurgent forces shelled the town with 30 rounds and, at the same time, attacked a government position four miles south of it, the command said. No casualty reports were given.

It was the first time in months that Prey Veng had been shelled by more than a few rounds. Recent intelligence reports indicated a Khmer Rouge buildup around the town.

Japan Moves
To End Snag
On Arms Ban

GENEVA, May 1 (AP)—Japan moved yesterday to break a long-standing deadlock in the Geneva disarmament talks over banning chemical weapons.

It presented the 25-nation conference with a draft convention seeking to reconcile Western and Communist positions by proposing a two-stage approach to a prohibition and control system that avoids making international inspection obligatory.

In the initial phase, the Japanese draft would permit parties to the convention to exclude temporarily from the prohibition "certain chemical agents" still to be listed.

On the inspection issue, the key difficulty between East and West, the draft suggests that a state suspected of cheating should "make every effort to accept" international inspection, unless it provides "adequate reasons" why it cannot.

Parties which remain unsatisfied with the explanation given by a suspected state would have the right to withdraw from the convention, Japanese delegate Masahiro Nishibori said. "While disarmament has to be safeguarded by adequately effective verification measures, it is not realistic to expect 100 percent effectiveness from such measures."

2 Major Issues

The prohibition of chemical weapons is one of the two major issues before the disarmament negotiators. The other is a comprehensive nuclear-test ban. But both are deadlocked because of disagreement between the United States and the Soviet Union over verification.

The United States demands on-site inspection; the Soviet Union says that such inspection would amount to espionage and that each nation should monitor itself and others through its own means of detection.

Commenting on the two-stage concept, Mr. Nishibori said: "Tolerating a certain number of exclusions [from the ban] is unavoidable under the present circumstances."

But he emphasized that Japan remains committed to seeking a comprehensive ban. A clause in the draft would pledge all parties to negotiate on eliminating the exceptions as "soon as possible."

There was no immediate reaction to the Japanese draft.

Last Pakistanis
Return Home

WAGAH BORDER POST, Pakistan, May 1 (AP)—The last of the 89,881 Pakistani military and civilian prisoners captured by India during the December, 1971, war over the future of Bangladesh went home yesterday to a deliberately subdued welcome.

Officials here explained that Pakistan had agreed with India and Bangladesh that, in order to promote reconciliation, the last groups of released prisoners should not receive heroes' welcomes, since they included the 195 prisoners originally charged by Bangladesh with committing war atrocities.

At his request the last man to walk to freedom was Lt. Gen. Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi, who on Dec. 16, 1971, surrendered to India the Pakistan forces in East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—a move that ended the war.

Gen. Niazi was one of 734 prisoners, including three major generals, eight brigadiers and 12 civilians, whose homecoming completed the seven-month repatriation from camps scattered throughout India.

The return of the POWs was part of a three-way repatriation agreed to last August by the three nations. About 120,000 Bengalis have returned from Pakistan to Bangladesh and about 90,000 of an expected 145,000 non-Bengalis have made the reverse trip.

Obituaries

Agnes Moorehead, Actress,
Had Long Stage, Film Career

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 1 (AP)—Agnes Moorehead, 67, a character actress of the stage, screen, radio and television for half a century, died here yesterday, in Methodist Hospital, an affiliate of the Mayo Clinic.

Miss Moorehead made her movie debut with Orson Welles in "Citizen Kane" in 1941, and won the New York Film Critics Award for best actress of the year in 1942 for "The Magnificent Ambersons." She was five times nominated for an Academy Award—for "The Magnificent Ambersons," "Mrs. Parkington," "Johnny Belinda," "All That Heaven Allows" and "Hush, Hush, Sweet Charlotte."

Miss Moorehead was born in Clinton, Mass., the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. She was a public-speaking graduate of the University of Wisconsin and went to New York to attend the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Graduating with honors from the academy, Miss Moorehead appeared in a succession of Broadway hits in the 1930s, among them "All the King's Horses," "Marco's Millions," "Soldiers and Women" and "Candide" with Gertrude Lawrence.

After the Depression hit Broadway, Miss Moorehead drifted into radio. She appeared on the "March of Time," "Cavalcade of America," "Sorry, Wrong Number," "Mayor of the Town" and also was the heroine of a daytime radio soap opera, "Jury of Women."

She was also known for her role in the television series "Bewitched."

With Charles Boyer, Charles Laughton and Cedric Hardwicke, Miss Moorehead toured the United States in a reading of Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell."

In 1930, Miss Moorehead married actor John Griffith Lee, by whom she had a son, Sean. They were divorced and she married actor Robert Gist in 1954, a marriage that ended in divorce four years later.



Agnes Moorehead
(Photo taken in 1958.)

ed States in a reading of Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell."

In 1930, Miss Moorehead married actor John Griffith Lee, by whom she had a son, Sean. They were divorced and she married actor Robert Gist in 1954, a marriage that ended in divorce four years later.

James Gannon

GREENWICH, N.Y., May 1 (AP)—James Gannon, 73, co-author of the popular tune "Till Be Home for Christmas," died Monday in Lake Worth, Fla., following a brief illness.

Mr. Gannon wrote many other popular songs, including "Under Paris Skies," "I Understand" and "I Want to Be Wanted." He wrote lyrics for the Warner Brothers films "Johnny Appleseed" and "Song of the Open Road."

Sir Frank Packer

SYDNEY, May 1 (AP)—Sir Frank Packer, 67, Australian publishing and television magnate, died here today. Sir Frank, who had started as a cub reporter with a Sydney newspaper, was chairman and managing director of Australian Consolidated Press and chairman of one of the nation's four major commercial television stations.

The main paper of his group was the Sydney Daily Telegraph. He sold its title two years ago to Rupert Murdoch's News Ltd. group for a reported \$20 million.

Known as an old-style press baron who took a personal hand in the day-to-day running of his publications, Sir Frank was best-known outside Australia for his efforts to win the yachting trophy the America's Cup. He twice headed syndicates that challenged the United States unsuccessfully, in 1962 and 1970.

2 Broadcasters Lose
Suit on Unionization

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled against broadcast commentators William F. Buckley Jr. and Stanton Evans in their fight against compulsory union membership.

A suit filed by the pair charged that their rights of free speech were violated because they were required to pay dues to the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists in order to go on the air. The court held yesterday that their rights were not violated.

Europeans Celebrate May Day
With Parades and Speeches

BRUSSELS, May 1 (UPI)—Europeans celebrated workers' May Day today in France in preparation for Sunday's presidential election, in Moscow's Red Square without speeches, and in East Germany with a show of military might.

In Paris, thousands marched through the working districts in support of extreme-left presidential candidates. Hundreds of other young citizens paraded in the Eiffel Tower area in favor of Gaullist Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

The traditional May Day function was moved out of the capital to the suburb of La Courneuve, which has a Communist-led municipal council.

Tens of thousands gathered

there under union auspices to hear speeches backing Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand in a park well away from what union officials called areas of possible provocation.

In Moscow, scores of thousands of Soviet citizens marched through Red Square with banners, balloons, songs and flowers. Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and other members of the 16-man Politburo reviewed the parade, but none of them spoke.

In the past, Soviet leaders have used the occasion to speak on foreign policy and declare solidarity with the working people of the world.

In Budapest, more than 250,000 Hungarians slogged beneath umbrellas in pouring rain. Prague citizens gathered to celebrate a holiday overshadowed by the illness of Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda.

East German armed forces goose-stepped in East Berlin in Europe's only military May Day parade. The city's Western allied commanders called it a violation of the postwar Big Four agreements banning German military units in Berlin.

Poland marked the holiday with a four-hour parade of thousands of schoolchildren, veterans and workers in downtown Warsaw. In Bulgaria, some 200,000 marched past the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum in Sofia.

Romania became the first European Communist nation to call off May Day. A scheduled Wednesday-Thursday holiday was canceled. Instead workers will get Saturday off, usually a half working day.

Choral songs and folk dances in front of Belgrade's Parliament Building, after fireworks last night, marked the May Day celebration in Yugoslavia. Offices and factories are closed for five days, from today until Sunday. In Vienna, some 10,000 citizens, many still in mourning for President Franz Jonas, who was buried Monday, gathered in front of the Town Hall.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky addressed the crowd, introducing Socialist candidate Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, who will run in the presidential election of a successor to Mr. Jonas.



A composite photo of the woman snatched in art raid.

Police Stymied
In Art Robbery

DUBLIN, May 1 (UPI)—Five days after the world's biggest art robbery of nearly \$20 million worth of old masters' paintings, the trail has gone cold, police sources said today.

"We have no real leads at the moment," a senior police officer said. "We are just checking through information."

Hundreds of policemen were still involved in the hunt for the 19 paintings stolen Friday from the country mansion of a diamond millionaire, Sir Alfred Beit, in Blessington, County Wicklow. Police remained convinced, however, that the paintings are still inside the Irish Republic.

A key aid in the hunt for the thieves' gang is a police artist's composite sketch, based on descriptions by the Beit household, of a woman thief who spoke with a French accent.

Chile Bars
Karate Study
By Civilians

SANTIAGO, May 1 (Reuters)—To protect the armed forces, Chile's military rulers today barred civilians from learning karate and all other Oriental forms of unarmed combat.

A Defense Ministry decree forbade the teaching of karate, judo, jujitsu, aikido, kung-fu, kick-box and all other similar techniques of self-defense or attack.

It cited "reasons of security for armed forces personnel." Only military personnel were exempt from the decree.

Solzhenitsyn Attacked
By Russian Magazine

MOSCOW, May 1 (UPI)—The weekly Literaturny, Gazeta said today that exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn's proposals for the future of Russia are "absurdities."

It was the first Soviet press comment on proposals made by the Nobel Prize-winning author last September in a letter urging the Soviet leadership to abandon Marxist ideology.

Venezuela Will Nationalize
Its U.S.-Owned Iron Mines

CARACAS, May 1 (UPI)—Venezuela's government today said it would nationalize the iron mines owned by American companies, a move which would increase its control over the country's major export.

President Carlos Andres Perez, who took office March 23, told Congress last night that the government would make the mines' concessionary status permanent, that began in the year 2000. He said the mines would be sold to the state but said the state would not take over the mines.

Mr. Perez said nothing about compensation.

The Caracas Mining Co., a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, owns the Mimbres iron mines, one of the 10 U.S.-owned mines in Venezuela. Another 15 are producing 1.8 million tons of iron a month. Exports in 1973 were 2.1 million tons, valued at more than \$2 million, according to the United States.

30 Percent of Stock

Mr. Perez said the state would buy 30 percent of the stock of the Venezuelan National Iron and Steel Industry, an enterprise with a decision of the oil companies of the American Petroleum Institute.

Among companies that had been attracted to the 15-year-old industry of supermining, 30 percent of which is owned by the Rockefeller family and the Swiss Bank Corp.

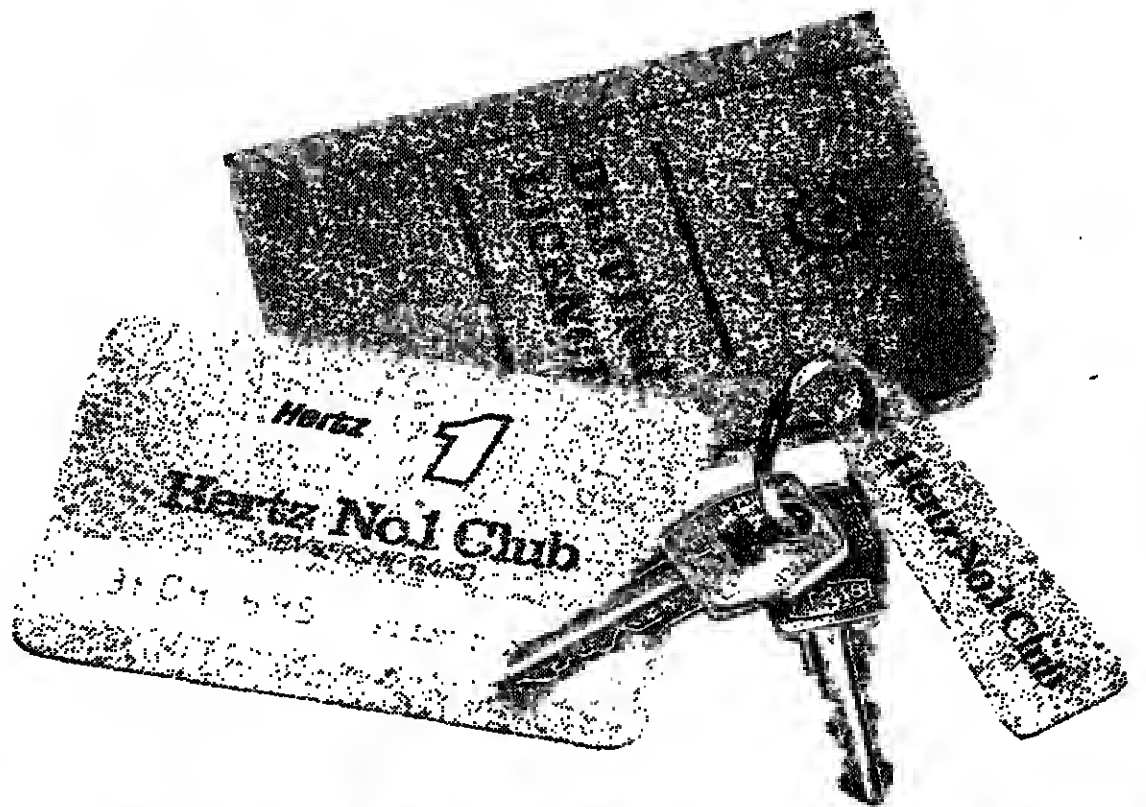
Mr. Perez said the government would buy 30 percent of the stock of the industry, which is owned by the Rockefeller family and the Swiss Bank Corp.

**Yugoslavia Protests
To Italy on Trieste Blast**

BELGRADE, May 1 (Reuters)—Yugoslavia has demanded that Italy begin a full investigation and take protective measures after a bomb blast at a hotel on the Slovenian border in Trieste, the Tass news agency reported.

Saturday's bombing was described as a criminal attack against the physical safety and elementary rights of the Slovenian minority. There were no injuries in the blast, which occurred at the last minute of violence since a border dispute erupted between the two countries six weeks ago over the status of Trieste.

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Nixon's Second Spring Offensive

There are almost as many Watergate anniversaries by now as there are saint's days. A year ago Tuesday, for example, the President rendered his first major statement to the American public on Watergate. In it he said, among other things, that on March 21, immediately upon receiving "new information" about the involvement of persons in his entourage, he had launched his own investigation, and:

"... ordered that all persons in the government or at the re-election committee should cooperate fully with the FBI, the prosecution and the grand jury. I also ordered that anyone who refused to cooperate in telling the truth would be asked to resign from government service. . . . I directed that members of the White House staff should appear and testify voluntarily under oath before the Senate (Watergate) committee. . . . I was determined that we should get to the bottom of the matter and that the truth should be fully brought out no matter who was involved."

In an odd commemoration of that statement, Mr. Nixon Tuesday released transcripts of tape recordings of actual White House conversations he was having at that time on this particular subject—and they don't do a thing for the version of events quoted above. Here, for instance, are excerpts from the March 21, 1973, meeting among the President, John Dean 3d, and H. R. Haldeman:

President: . . . I think I want another grand jury proceeding and we will have the White House appear before them. Is that right, John?

Dean: Uh, huh.

President: That is the point, see, of course! That would make the difference. I want everybody in the White House called and that gives you a reason not to have to go before the Ervin and Baker (Watergate) committee. It puts it in an executive session, in a sense.

Haldeman: Right.

Dean: That's right.

Haldeman: And there would be some rules of evidence, aren't there?

Dean: There are rules of evidence.

President: Rules of evidence, and you have lawyers.

Haldeman: You are in a helluva lot better position than you are up there before the Ervin committee.

Dean: No, you can't have a lawyer before the grand jury.

President: Oh, no. That's right.

Haldeman: But you do have rules of evidence. You can refuse to talk.

Dean: You can take the Fifth Amendment.

President: That's right.

Haldeman: You can say you've forgotten, too?

Dean: Sure, but you are chancing a very high risk for perjury situation.

President: But you can say I don't remember. You can say I can't recall. I can't give any answer to that that I can recall.

We offer this fragment of a fragment only by way of illustrating a crucial point about the mother lode of materials which Mr. Nixon has invited the public to mine by way of demonstrating that he has now provided "all the additional evidence needed to get Watergate behind us." The point is that even the transcripts edited personally by the President do not jibe not only with his public accounting of a year ago, but with his public account of the previous night. Indeed, this fascinating material does not even seem to bear out the White House summary which accompanied its release on Tuesday. To take just one important example, the summary insists that the President opposed a payment of cash money to Howard Hunt's attorneys which it has been alleged by the Watergate grand jury, was made on the night of March 21. Far from opposing it, the President is shown in the transcript to have returned repeatedly and insistently and with a great deal of anxiety to the subject in his conversation with Mr. Dean, suggesting the necessity of getting that money out fast.

So the point really is that the closer you get to the genuine evidence the more important it becomes to examine that evidence itself—not transcripts, not summaries, not versions of critical documents that have been edited and censored by the President. Neither the prosecutor nor the House Judiciary Committee, if either intends to do a fair and competent job, can afford to rely on incomplete "evidence" which would almost certainly be inadmissible in a court of law under the "best evidence" rule. We would leave aside the obvious fact, never mentioned by the President on Monday night, that this material has to do with only one aspect—the Watergate burglary and cover-up—of a collection of crimes and improprieties that go under the general name of Watergate. For more important than that is the fact that the President persists in constituting himself the judge not only of what is to be considered an impeachable offense but of what material may properly be made available to those who are officially charged with investigating his conduct of office. We find it hard to understand how any self-respecting member of the Judiciary Committee could be satisfied with the President's response.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Count Moscow In

Intractable as it appears in itself, the Arab-Israeli conflict reaches its moments of most acute danger when it becomes an extension of Great Power rivalry in the Middle East.

Conversely, any degree of superpower "understanding" in respect to peacemaking efforts between Arabs and Israelis brings a corresponding increase in the chance for an honest settlement.

Communiqué and "informed sources" are often poor reflections of reality, but the outcome of Secretary Kissinger's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko bolsters the growing hope that Moscow and Washington will not work at cross-purposes during the coming weeks of sensitive diplomacy.

Soviet isolation from Kissinger's dramatic mediation effort has proved to be a major tactical weakness in the negotiations, and is now recognized as such by the leading diplomats involved. Even in Israel, where suspicion of Soviet intentions in the Middle East runs so high, it is acknowledged that without Soviet support and participation no arrangement with the Arab states—particularly Syria—can be relied upon, even if the

deal could somehow be struck in the first place.

If Kissinger achieved any success in softening the Kremlin's opposition to his efforts, it must have been by convincing his Soviet counterpart that the American aim is not to seek great power advantage, that there would be room in a pacified Middle East for both.

Fortunately, neither superpower seems to be trying to impose a peace plan this time. What Kissinger sought was just enough confidence in the integrity of his mediation to enable the Soviet leaders to soften the resistance they have expressed—and pressed upon their Syrian allies—as the real bargaining begins.

Clearly, Syrian President Assad had been urged in recent weeks by his Soviet friends to strike a tough stance, to send his forces into action on Mount Hermon, to maintain political and military pressure at a moment of evident weakness in the Israeli government. Now the key to success of the Syrian-Israeli negotiations, through Kissinger's good offices, will be whether the Soviet Union feels satisfied that its interests will not suffer from a peaceful resolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An American Proposal

The \$4 billion, 10-point emergency program to assist countries hardest hit by price rises which the United States suddenly proposed at the United Nations on Tuesday seems intended to head off a rival \$3 billion emergency aid fund proposal that was gaining support among developing countries. As the formulation of Secretary of State Kissinger's April 15th pledge of a major U.S. effort to help meet the development crisis, it offers concrete hope for action to close what Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has called the "potentially disastrous gap" between the needs of those imperiled by steep

price rises and the aid that is currently available.

The needs of the billion people who face economic disaster in the next 18 months can only be met by a scheme that can enlist the support of those who must pay the bill—that is, the United States and other developed countries, plus—particularly—the oil-exporting nations which have benefited most dramatically from recent price leaps. By pledging to shoulder its "fair share" of the cost, the United States has laid down a challenge that others—potential donors and beneficiaries alike—will find it impossible to ignore.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 2, 1899

PARIS—According to dispatches from all parts of Europe, Labor Day yesterday passed off without the slightest untoward incident. The days when the first of May used to cause governments to quake and the bourgeois to fear the "red ruin" are past and gone. Yesterday saw picnic parties of workers and their families in the country and a few, ever so mild, meetings held in public squares.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1924

WASHINGTON—The moderate consumer of alcohol outlives the total abstainer. Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, told the National Assembly of Science here. Dr. Pearl compiled tables as the result of years of study, showing the definite demarcation in favor of moderate drinkers over abstainers. However, his study did show that heavy drinkers, very definitely, have a shorter life span.



Nixon on the Barricades

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the great crises of his political life, Richard Nixon has been almost recklessly bold. He saved himself from charges of corruption in the presidential campaign of 1952 with his Checkers speech. He came back after losing the presidency in 1960 and the governorship of California in 1962, and the guess here is that he has helped himself by his latest TV defense against impeachment and conviction.

As in 1952, he appealed in his latest TV performance to the people over the heads of the politicians. His face lies, first, with the Judiciary Committee of the House, then with the opinion of the House itself, and finally, if he cannot persuade them, with the judgment of the Senate. But he did not give the House Judiciary Committee the evidence it had subpoenaed. He gave them that part of the evidence he thought they should have, and interpreted it selectively in his TV address to the nation before the Judiciary Committee had even had a chance to read the partial evidence he had provided.

More than that, he challenged the Congress to decide what facts they needed to carry out their constitutional responsibilities in the impeachment process, and even insisted on who should verify the evidence he had made available.

Tapes' Issue

For example, he insisted that his own lawyers should have the right to challenge any charges made against him in the impeachment proceedings of the House, but refused to allow the lawyers of the Judiciary Committee to listen to the tapes and check them against the selected transcripts he sent to Capitol Hill.

In short, he asked the people and the Congress to trust him, but refused to trust the Judiciary Committee or its lawyers to hear the tapes on which his argument was based. Also, he concentrated his attack on the testimony of John Dean, the main witness against him, though he must have known that Dean was forbidden by the courts to answer back.

All this was presented by the President to the nation as an exercise of unprecedented generosity. No president in the history of the Republic, he said, had ever made available to the Congress or the people so many secret conversations within the White House, which is true. No doubt, he added, these documents would be misinterpreted by his opponents in the Congress and the press, but he had always sought to do what was right, and now all these thousands of documents would be published, and if anybody had any doubt, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino Jr., of New Jersey, and the senior Republican member of the committee, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, could listen to the tapes and confirm whether or not he was telling the truth.

It is odd that such a speech should have to be made in America by the President of the United States, and even truer that he left it to him to say, if you don't believe all this, you can check it against the record, but still this was probably the most powerful and effective political speech Nixon has ever made.

Calm

Unlike his recent public speeches in Mississippi, Texas, and Illinois, when he seemed to be elaborately enthusiastic in his language and gestures, Nixon argued his case from the Oval Office of the White House with patient detail and calm. If he made any mistake, it was that he went on too long. He was composed and controlled the impression that he knew precisely what he was doing.

Seen from Capitol Hill it was a clever, almost an outrageous speech. For if the Congress agreed with it, the House and the Senate would be saying that, even in an impeachment proceeding, the President should be able to select the evidence and the people who should check and confirm it.

Nevertheless, seen from the television screens, the President's main target, it was probably an effective and even brilliant political performance. Here is all the relevant evidence, he said to the television audience. It will prove our fairness and innocence. Here are the volumes of testimony. Let the Congress and the people study them, and if they have any doubt, let Rodino and Hutchinson of the Judiciary Com-

mittee listen to them, and raise questions, and I will answer them under oath. But not, he insisted, the rest of the Judiciary Committee, and not the lawyers of the committee or its staff.

No doubt this sounded fine to the television audience, but imagine Rodino and Hutchinson, without lawyers or staff, trying to go through dozens of tapes on hundreds of intricate questions, while still trying to preside over the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee and whatever else is going on in the House of Representatives. Even if the President's invitation was reasonable, it would take months of listening, and months more of questioning.

Meanwhile, the other members of the Judiciary Committee will be complaining that they have been tricked and left out of hearing the evidence, and the controversy will not be resolved, as

the President predicted, but will become even more complicated and vindictive than before.

This is the chance the President took—maybe the boldest of his career—but it may work like Stans and Mitchell, the President's problem is to prove that there is a "reasonable doubt" that he knew about the scandals of 1973 or tried to cover them up.

And by releasing all these volumes of testimony and going to the people with his evidence and his appeals to get all this behind us and get on to the battle against war and inflation, he has probably gained considerable support in the country and some votes in Congress.

Nixon is probably wrong in supposing that his speech and his pile of documents will end the controversy, but he has released enough to create "reasonable doubt" and that may be decisive in his favor at the end.

Mideast: Miracles or Missiles?

By C. L. Sulzberger

DAMASCUS—Many miracles have been reported in this part of the world but I somehow doubt if Henry Kissinger, described as a miracle-maker by his new friend, Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt, is going to pull one out of his hat when he comes here on his new tour of the Bible lands. To begin with, he doesn't wear a hat.

The key figure on this trip is Hafez al-Assad, Syria's 44-year-old chief of state. If Assad, a blocky, self-contained, courteous general, who may be the world's only political boss who can fly a MIG, talks to the secretary of state the way he talked to me, Kissinger may order a bomburg after all.

The Syrian used to command the air force before he seized control of his country four years ago. But this technical expertise had nothing to do with the fact that our lengthy, unemotional conversation in the palace of this famous, ancient city, where the head of Saint John the Baptist is enshrined, was studded with loud bangs.

So Cool

The bangs didn't come from Assad, who is by nature so cool he doesn't have to keep it. No, the counterpoint was provided by Syrian and Israeli jets which started their argument near Mount Hermon and got so loud about their missile exchanges as they skidded overhead that the former air force general telephoned to inquire what the noise was all about.

The noise, of course, symbolized

what brings Henry here. Had his wife been arranging the tour, John the Baptist might have been the attraction, but she is off investigating the Nile Valley.

President Assad represents the hurdle to be crossed before an Arab-Israeli peace conference can be reconvened. He is a highly moral, essentially unsold man of modest origins. He comes from an Alawite family in the north. The Alawites are a schismatic Moslem sect in the intensely religious Middle East where more men far have been killed for God than for any other reason. He graduated from military academy and trained as a fighter pilot in Russia, although he doesn't look like a dashing aviator expert and told me that on his rare free moments he likes to walk, read and play ping pong.

Assad acknowledges no specific ideological or personal influences. He says he was bitten early by a patriotic bug and a desire to shake off foreign influences (French, when he was born).

According to him he was always serious and spent much time reading, as he still does. He joined the Ba'ath Arab Socialist party—often divided into factions—and still considers himself a Marxist. He claims his ambition has been constant: to liberate and develop his country and to equalize the distribution of its wealth.

Diplomats say he has shown a tendency toward liberalization, economic relaxation and religious tolerance. Christian services are broadcast by the state radio

Sundays for the first time in years. In Syrian terms, all these aspects are significant. This is a durable little country, insured to hardship, which boasts it makes the toughest soldiers in the Arab world.

Assad claims that "war is not our hobby." His initial trade war with Israel was not likely to be easily diverted from his basic goals in the new deal-war with Israel, a deal-war only in the sense that Syria alone is doing the fighting. He acknowledges that his military supplies have been built up by Russia so they are at least as strong as when the October Arab-Israeli war started. He depends on Moscow to continue to pass the ammunition even if it doesn't join his Alawites in praising the Lord.

Open the Door

It seems obvious that if Kissinger is to produce a miracle and end the booming of missiles on the Mount Hermon-Golan front, thus opening the door to a new peace meeting in Geneva, he is going to have to put new pressure on Israel while his colleague, Gromyko, somehow tranquilizes Syria.

Israel is unhappy about what has been going on, not only in interested superpower capitals but also with the situation along its borders and inside them. It counts on Kissinger and Gromyko to be as assuaging the solid Golan be-

But whether all this can influence the granitic Assad and silence the missiles . . . that will indeed give a miraculous tinge to what is called diplomacy.

What are you striking for?"

In the current five-year plan, which ends in 1975, these percentage increases are projected: industrial profits (which revert to the state): 90.4 percent; labor productivity: 38.8 percent; real income to the population (including welfare benefits): 30.8 percent; monthly industrial wages: 22.4 percent.

Official Soviet journals have reported that the cost of labor in Soviet industry has fallen from about one-third of total costs before World War II to less than one-sixth of total costs today. In other words, from a management point of view, labor costs have plummeted in the last 30 years.

Similar statistics for any Western economy would show precisely the opposite trend. In many Western industries, labor represents more than half of total costs.

The Soviet worker's standard of living is well below that of most Western European workers. It even compares unfavorably with the fellow Communists' standard in much of Eastern Europe. Foreign experts and Russians themselves find it difficult to measure what if any difficulties these comparisons create for the Soviet authorities.

No Protests

Many assume that the Russian worker simply will not protest his situation—out of docility, enthusiasm for the state, or whatever. There is support for this view in recent Soviet history, which includes no known examples of a real workers' protest. Workers in East Germany and Poland have been more volatile and demonstrative.

But studies published in official Soviet journals confirm the existence of dissatisfaction among workers. An article in Izvestia, the government newspaper, reported that in the big locomotive factory in Voroshilovgrad, dissatisfaction with wages was growing. Five years ago, Izvestia revealed, 54 percent of the factory's workers were dissatisfied with their pay. Last year two-thirds expressed dissatisfaction.

Dissatisfaction among journalists at the Washington Post was probably about that high earlier this month, resulting in a 17-day strike by the Newspaper Guild. There have been no reports of a strike at the locomotive factory in Voroshilovgrad, however.

Letter From Moscow

The Solitary Striker

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—For 17 days last month, the Moscow correspondent of The Washington Post was probably the only legal striker living in this country of 250 million souls. It was a revealing experience.

"On strike? Seriously? Not working at all? Not being paid? I never met a real striker before . . ." That conversation, in different forms, was repeated with numerous Russians during the 17 days. Senior officials and dissident intellectuals shared a similar degree of disbelief.

"You mean the workers of The Washington Post are on strike?" one Soviet colleague asked incredulously. Yes, a group of the workers—specifically, the working journalists. "But—including the foreign correspondents?" Yes, all the working journalists. Like many conversations here about the strike, this one ended in nervous giggles.

'Won Everything'

In the Soviet Union—the workers' and peasants' state—strikes are impossible. "We have nothing to strike for," a Soviet trade union official in Volgograd once explained. "We won everything we wanted in October, 1917—in the Bolshevik Revolution."

Officially, there is no "exploitation of man by man" in the Soviet Union, since the state owns what Karl Marx called the means of production. Therefore, officially, there is no basis for a strike.

In fact, V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, decided soon after the revolution that trade unions should be made appendages of the Communist party without any autonomy. Leon Trotsky, Nikolai Bukharin and other early Communist leaders favored independence for the unions, but Lenin's view prevailed, and Soviet trade unions have been docile partners of the regime ever since.

"What are you striking for?"

Russians repeatedly asked. Money. "How much?" This led to a complicated discussion: experienced journalists received \$400 under the old contract and hoped for \$500 in the new contract, plus a cost-of-living escalator, plus better pensions and a few other benefits.

"Four hundred dollars a month?" No, a week. "Oh, a week."

The sum is staggering by Soviet standards. An average Soviet industrial worker makes about 135 rubles a month. Officially this is said to equal \$179, but it doesn't; 135 rubles is, for example, the cost of a woman's sturdy overcoat with a fur collar. An experienced journalist on Pravda, the leading Soviet newspaper, makes 350-450 rubles a month.

Yet many Soviet citizens are convinced that they live better than residents of the capitalist countries. An old lady on a Moscow park bench heard from an American woman that her husband was on strike, and observed that this was perfectly understandable—the husband was exploited and needed more money to live.

Another lady in the park observed that "We don't have strikes for the time being."

By Western standards, Soviet workers stoically accept an unfair distribution of the nation's wealth. One set of statistics makes the point.

In the current five-year plan, which ends in 1975, these percentage increases are projected: industrial profits (which revert to the state): 90.4 percent; labor productivity: 38.8 percent; real income to the population (including welfare benefits): 30.8 percent; monthly industrial wages: 22.4 percent.

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and Syria fought to recapture lost territories whereas Israel fought in 1967 to expand, and the majority of international crises in the world today, including the energy and NATO crises, emanated from its refusal to be dislodged from territories it occupied in 1967.

ARMED MURDER. Res al-Khaimah, Trucial Oman.

'The Real World'

I refer to the article (JHT, April 18) by Chaima M. Roberts, in which he quotes Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger: "We can and must become increasingly competitive with potential adversaries in a more fundamental sense. We must not be forced out of the market—on land, at sea or in the air. We

Whitney belongs to us, not to our competitors. He, rather than the medieval craftsmen of Mont St. Michel and Chartres—however magnificent and unique their art—must once more become our model."

To which Mr. Roberts adds: "The real world, rather than that of Mont St. Michel and Chartres or the perfectibility of mankind, is cruel, dark and uncertain." Might I be allowed to point out that "the real world" of the "medieval craftsmen of Mont St. Michel and Chartres" was at least as "cruel, dark and uncertain" as our own, but whereas that world left monuments of enduring beauty, the 20th century bids fair to leave behind monumental rubbish.

M.M. SIBTHORP.

London.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen: Katherine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor: George W. Bates
Key Editors: Assistant Managing Editor
International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 12,000,000 F.
R.C. Paris No. 253312. 21 Rue de Berni, 75008 Paris Cedex 88.
Tel.: 23-55-50. Telex: 34300. Herald, Paris Cedex: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Timmer.
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Japan Says Payments Hit Record Deficit

But End to Dip Seen As Reserves Increase

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—Japan's balance of payments fell nearly \$18.5 billion during the fiscal year 1973 which ended last March 31, the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

But its external reserves showed another moderate increase this month, bringing hopes that the balance-of-payments slump might be coming to an end.

Banking sources said the crucial test would come in June, when Japan starts to pay its increased oil import bill to cover the sharp rise in crude oil prices in December and January.

The balance of payments for the 1973 fiscal year ended March 31 produced a record deficit of \$18.5 billion, compared with a surplus of \$3.9 billion in the previous year.

However, Finance Ministry sources noted there was a continued narrowing in the nation's trade deficit attributable mainly to active exports and a steady decline in capital exports.

The sources said moderate increases in Japan's external reserves—its holdings of gold and convertible currencies—during the past three months indicated that last year's balance-of-payments turnaround was coming to an end.

The foreign reserves stood at \$12.713 billion yesterday, an increase of \$287 million over March 31. But this figure was still well below the visible reserves of \$16.224 billion held in April 1973.

The Finance Ministry sources agreed that the increase in foreign reserves was partly due to the fact that the government was calling in dollars supplied earlier to Japanese banks to finance imports.

They also said Japanese firms were being allowed to receive loans from foreign banks and issue bonds overseas under a new policy in force since last November.

Factory Orders In U.S. Decline

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—U.S. factory orders in March fell 0.5 percent as bookings for durable goods slid sharply, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

New orders for manufactured products fell to a seasonally-adjusted \$79.5 billion from a downward-revised \$80.02 billion in February, when orders rose 1.2 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICI, BP to Build Chemical Plant

Two of Britain's three biggest companies, Imperial Chemical Industries and British Petroleum, are to spend \$100 million on a new chemical plant at Teesside, in northeast England. This is the largest single investment ever made in Britain's chemical industry. It will create directly and through support services 4,000 jobs. A pipeline connecting the plant to BP's refinery at Grangemouth, Scotland, will be operated by ICI but used by both companies. To be ready in three years' time, this is the first joint venture of its kind in Britain.

Japan's Auto Exports Increase 19.2%

Japan's auto exports totaled 238,108 units in March, up 19.2 percent from February and up 35.5 percent from a year earlier, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. March exports were valued at the equivalent of \$546.07 million, up 19.8 percent from February and up 56 percent from a year earlier.

Loews Eyes CNA Financial

Loews Corp. is planning a cash tender offer for the common and preferred stock of CNA Financial Corp. at a price representing a substantial

markup on current market prices, CNA says. With its present holding, the purchase would give Loews more than 50 percent of the total outstanding CNA voting shares. CNA says Loews has not specified a price. The CNA financial board has stated that CNA is not interested in being acquired and that directors and management think that it is in the best interests of stockholders and policyholders for CNA to remain independent.

Dow Chemical to Expand Drug Sector

Dow Chemical Co., of the United States, expects to considerably increase its interests in drugs and other secondary chemicals through its holding in Gruppo Lepetit SpA, of Milan, Italy, and its affiliates, Lepetit company officials report. The Dow life sciences division is in the process of transferring most of its offices to Milan under the auspices of the newly formed Dow-Petit group. Elio Poli Sandri, director of public relations for Gruppo Lepetit, said in an interview. With these statements, Lepetit hopes to lay to rest recent press reports in Italy that Dow Chemical plans to sell its 80 percent interest in Gruppo Lepetit, the parent concern for the international drug group.

But Insect Problem Remains to Be Solved

New Fiber Gives Hope to Paper Industry

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP).—

The kenaf, a 10-foot-tall plant that is a type of hibiscus, could be the answer to the U.S. paper industry's search for fiber sources.

The kenaf's main attribute is a fiber yield unsurpassed by any tree yet developed. It produces five to seven times more pulp per acre than the pine tree and grows to maturity in only 120 days, compared to 20 years for most trees.

At a time when future wood fiber shortages are being projected, these qualities make kenaf increasingly attractive to the pulp and paper industry. The search for nonwood fibers stems from the fact that trees do not grow fast enough. There are probably not enough trees to meet the nation's fiber needs much beyond the 1990s, some paper experts say.

Paper consumption, which is now 640 pounds per person per year, is expected to climb to more than 1,000 pounds per person per year by the year 2000. U.S. paper and paperboard production was 61.9 million tons last year, more than three million tons short of demand.

It is also possible that trees could become uneconomical for papermaking in coming years, as demand for high-cost wood products takes priority, says C.E. MacDonald, International Paper Co.'s director of allied operations. This has already begun to happen—only wood scraps made into paper in order to conserve more of the tree for paneling, furniture and housing production.

Kenaf is too valuable to grow just for paper," Mr. MacDonald says.

Though fiber shortages are a new worry for the United States, many sparsely forested countries have always faced this problem. In Europe and Asia, millions of tons of paper are made from fibers like bamboo, reeds, rags, bagasse (sugar cane) and straw from wheat, rice, oats and barley. Papyrus, possibly the original paper fiber, is still being used in some countries.

The United States, too, has a number of varieties of nonwood fibers available. Some 70.8 million tons are produced each year, mostly as a byproduct of the harvest of other crops. But wood is much more economical for papermaking than these fibers, and only about one million tons of them are turned into paper each year.

Kenaf was selected after an investigation by the U.S. Agriculture Department began in 1957. The department, looking for a good cash crop for farmers, and recognizing the possibility of future fiber shortages, began tests to determine which plant would best fit the paper industry's requirements.

In the course of their investigation, the researchers tested some 600 seeds from 2,500 species of fiber plants. Of this group, about 850 were chosen for careful evaluation. Cornstalks, mil-

weed and certain types of parsley all showed promise, but were rejected for a variety of reasons. Hemp had strong potential, except that its cultivation is rigidly controlled to prevent the illegal use of its dried leaves as marijuana.

In 1960, kenaf was selected as the best possible candidate for its strength, harvesting potential, similarity to wood fiber and its pulping and mixing characteristics.

But the widespread use of kenaf may still be a long way off, for the paper industry has not yet given up on trees. It is devoting huge amounts of time and money to a research effort designed to forestall the wood-fiber shortage.

Kenaf has some drawbacks that may slow its acceptance by paper manufacturers. Like many crops, it must be rotated every few years. Its seedlings rot when exposed to too much water and must be planted in raised beds. The plant would also require an entirely new system of land management.

The most troublesome problem that must be ironed out before kenaf paper becomes a reality is the root-knot nematode. This nearly microscopic worm burrows into the roots of the plant and saps its growth potential until it withers. "Unless the bugs are out of it, kenaf will never be economical," (Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

Brazil Sets 10% Growth Rate But Inflation Level Unknown

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 1 (NYT).—Brazil's new administration has fixed a goal for continued rapid economic growth but has been unable to set a goal limiting inflation in the face of high oil prices.

President Ernesto Geisel set the target for the increase in the nation's gross product at 10 percent this year. It has stood at more than 10 percent for the last four years.

Because of unpredictable conditions, however, no limit was put on the inflation rate, as has been done in the past. It was announced that the President had approved Finance Minister Mario Simoesen's anti-inflation program.

The program, announced Thursday night in Brasilia, included limiting the increase in the means of payment—cash and credit—this year to 35 percent. At the same time, companies buying products for prices higher than those fixed by the Inter-ministerial Price Council faced action under the national security laws. Moreover, it was recommended that state banks reduce the credit of companies selling products at higher than official prices.

Inflation Rate Limit

Early last year, the administration of former President Emílio Médici set 12 percent as the inflation rate limit. However, unforeseen increases in imported crude oil prices and greater demand for Brazilian exports brought the inflation rate to more than 15 percent.

Efforts to control inflation faced discouraging circumstances this year also. As it does every year, the government raised the minimum wage scale to compensate for the effect of inflation on the cruzeiro's buying power. The minimum was raised by 20 percent to \$57.60 monthly. In Brazil's large centers—Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, however, most workers earn more because there is a labor shortage. Domestic air fares were ordered raised by 7.8 percent and interstate bus fares by 20 percent.

Brazil's trade deficit for the first three months of the year was estimated at more than \$1 billion. It was attributed to the high cost of crude-oil imports and slow-moving exports. Coffee exports were reported lagging, with Central American coffees selling for lower prices. Soybean exports, a big hope for

reducing the trade deficit, were disappointing, with prices unexpectedly low.

The general price inflation rate for the first three months was estimated at 9.1 percent compared with 3.8 percent in the same period last year.

Because of Latin American complaints about U.S. protectionist measures, William Eberle, a special representative of President Nixon, arrived in Brasilia for conversations Thursday. However, no important results were expected. The Journal do Brasil, a leading morning newspaper which often reflects official views, commented on "the haste" of Mr. Eberle's visit to Brazil and other South American countries. The newspaper said, "This shows a lack of sense for trade problems."

It pointed to a decreasing importance of trade with the United States, while trade with Japan and the European Common Market has increased.

£16.6-Million Loss Set by British Firm

British Leyland Sees Upturn in Second Half

LONDON, May 1 (Reuters).—British Leyland, Britain's biggest car manufacturer and exporter, today announced a half-year loss of £16.8 million.

The company was hard hit by the three-day work imposed on industry because of the miners' dispute earlier this year. Steel shortages and industrial disputes also took their toll.

But Leyland's chairman, Lord Stokes, forecast that the company would make a profit in the second half of the financial year.

The large pre-tax loss in the six months to the end of March compared with profits of £22.8 million in the same period last year and a record profit of £51.3 million in the last full year.

Sales of the British Leyland group in the first half of the year were down both at home and abroad, but the total value of exports at £218 million was higher than in any previous half-year in the corporation's history.

Lord Stokes said it is becoming difficult to export because of the current recession throughout the European car market.

"The whole world motor industry is in for a fairly tough time," he told a press conference.

Nissan Net Drops

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—Nissan Motor Co. said today net profit fell to 14.42 billion yen in the six months ended March 31 compared with 27 billion yen in the previous six months. Sales totaled 636.18 billion yen, down from 644.7 billion yen. The company said it will maintain a dividend of 4 yen.

Ford Earnings Drop 66 Percent During First Quarter

DEARBORN, Mich., May 1 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. reported yesterday that first-quarter profits dropped 66 percent from last year, the company's worst January-March performance since 1967.

Ford was the last of the Big Three automakers to report sharply lower profits for the first three months of 1974.

Ford said first-quarter profits for 1973 were \$123.6 million, down from a record \$361 million during the same period last year. Per-share earnings dropped from \$3.59 to \$1.31, the company said.

Ford said worldwide sales totaled \$5.5 billion, down 11 percent from the first quarter of 1973.

Ford also announced it had shut down six of its auto assembly plants yesterday and would close eight more by tomorrow because of strikes against two of its parts suppliers. Ford said the strike would idle an estimated 37,000 workers, cause a production loss of up to 10,000 cars a day and leave it with only two North American auto assembly plants in operation.

Ford's per-share earnings were more than triple the 41 cents announced by GM, and its dollar profits were \$4 million more than the auto giant's.

Market analysts expected Ford to do better than GM during the quarter because of its greater

Markets Closed

Markets throughout most of Europe were closed Tuesday for the May Day holiday. British and Dutch markets, however, remained open.

Clerks at the Paris Bourse voted Tuesday to continue their month-old strike which has disrupted Bourse operations.



Harry Allington

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Harry Allington has been named vice-president and general manager of Chemical Bank, Belgium. He replaces Brian Patterson, who is retiring. Mr. Allington was formerly vice-president for Belgium of American Express International Banking Corp.

International Harvester Co. of Britain Ltd. has appointed Lawrence Abbott manager of manufacturing. He will be based in London. Mr. Abbott was formerly manager of manufacturing operations with the parent company's farm equipment division in Chicago.

Robert Moe has been named vice-president at Honeywell Europe. He will be based in Brussels. Mr. Moe succeeds John Brace, who returns to Canada as president of Honeywell Ltd. and general manager of Control Systems-Canada.

penetration in the small-car field. Ford chairman Henry Ford II and president Lee Iacocca attributed the firm's profit decline to lower sales and "continued rapid increases in labor and material costs."

"Although profit improvements from cost-reduction programs have been substantial, these actions have offset only partially the effects of lower volume and higher costs," they said.

Ford's U.S. car sales were down 24 percent from last year; but due to an industrywide decline of more than 27 percent, the firm increased its market share from 24.8 percent to 25.6 percent. The company said it sold 273,000 compact and subcompact in the United States during the quarter, more than any other maker. Its five small-car lines accounted for half of its total U.S. sales, the firm said.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Iacocca said they are "encouraged by indications that the U.S. automotive market is beginning to turn upward."

"We expect car sales to continue to improve in the second half of the year based on our expectation that economic growth will resume and that adequate supplies of gasoline will be available," they said.

Company Reports

American Motors	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	498.0	476.0
Profits (millions)...	6.9	16.5
Per Share	0.25	0.61
Per Share (Diluted)	0.22	0.53

First Half	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	977.0	887.0
Profits (millions)...	15.6	23.6
Per Share	0.57	0.88
Per Share (Diluted)	0.50	0.75

Atlantic Richfield	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	93.9	50.3
Profits (millions)...	1.65	0.89

CNA Financial	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	444.2	420.8
Profits (millions)...	31.1	18.1
Per Share	0.98	0.46

El Paso Natural Gas	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	299.7	228.7
Profits (millions)...	25.25	15.49
Per Share	0.84	0.49

General Dynamics	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	414.2	398.0
Profits (millions)...	8.63	7.37
Per Share	0.82	0.70

Greyhound	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	830.0	778.3
Profits (millions)...	10.52	8.70
Per Share	0.25	0.21

Kerr-McGee	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	263.7	174.8
Profits (millions)...	23.6	11.9
Per Share	0.94	0.47

Lockheed Aircraft	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	716.0	616.0
Profits (millions)...	3.8	5.0
Per Share	0.33	0.44

LTV	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	1,129.0	878.9
Profits (millions)...	17.72	12.9
Per Share	1.65	1.24

Phillips Petroleum	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	1,148.3	680.8
Profits (millions)...	108.56	43.45
Per Share	1.43	0.58

U.S. Steel	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...	1,659.8	1,523.3
Profits (millions)...	89.5	49.0*
Per Share	1.65	0.91

Sherry Rand	1974	1973
Fourth Qtr. (Mar. 31) Revenue (millions)...	734.4	638.0
Profits (millions)...	33.85	29.23
Per Share	0.98	0.85

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	2,613.5	2,229.3
Profits (millions)...	112.56	90.06
Per Share	3.27	2.62

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TRUST HOUSES FORTE
BRITISH HOTEL GROUP IN EXPANSION

Trust Houses Forte is a large, broadly-based, professionally managed British Group, serving international markets in the fields of hotel, catering, travel and leisure services. It is best known in France for its ownership of the Plaza-Athénée, George-V, and La Trémoille hotels in Paris.

In terms of size, the company is the largest of its kind in Europe and is the third largest hotel operation in the world. Turnover and profits have increased substantially each year. Below is a comparison of the figures for 1967 and 1973:

	1967	1973
Turnover	FF 1,085,360,000 £ 93,716,000	FF 3,856,853,000 £ 268,145,000
Profits before Taxes	FF 45,569,000 £ 3,997,000	FF 361,720,000 £ 22,955,000
Earnings per Share	FF 47.49 £ 4.16	FF 208.80 £ 18.32

The company's main strength lies undoubtedly in the fact that its interests are widespread. They include industrial and airport catering, Trust Houses and Hotels (200 in U.K.), a 23% stake in the Cook's Consortium, ownership of the American Travelodge hotel chain (with nearly 500 hotels and motor hotels in the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico), prestige hotels such as the Grosvenor House in London, Pierre in New York, Shelbourne in Dublin, Sandy Lane in Barbados, President in Johannesburg, Dona Filipa in Portugal, etc.

The Group is headed by Sir Charles Forte who believes strongly in the Common Market and is firmly committed to expanding its role in Europe as well as other parts of the world. In addition to the style and management of his hotels completely to the resident managers. This has proven to be extremely profitable for the three hotels in Paris. Paul Boncompagni (Plaza-Athénée), André Soulier (George-V), and Claude Carpentier (La Trémoille) have each given their hotels a certain individual style and charm which has helped in making them three of the most profitable hotels in Europe.

Providing good returns to shareholders, first class service to the customer, and excellent employment opportunities to both management and staff have helped Charles Forte and his Group to set the pace as an industry leader throughout the world.

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Continued on next page.

...and the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, it is a great pleasure to have this special issue.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 1, 1974			
7725 Acres Ltd.	\$ 9	9 1/2	9 + 1/4
6000 Agrires E	\$ 7 1/4	6 7/8	6 1/2
1000 Agria	\$ 4	3 3/4	3 1/2
3535 Agria Gas	T 1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
29 Atia Nat	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4 + 1/4
1000 Alco Cant	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
200 Almin	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 + 1/4
20 Argus C pr	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
1000 Alco A	\$ 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 + 1/4
5745 Sack S	\$ 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 + 1/4
6000 Bell Canad	\$ 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4 + 1/4
200 Bell Cop	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
4000 Bromw	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 + 1/4
1000 Boyle Ctr	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 + 1/4
12500 Bp Oil	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
1000 Bp	\$ 3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4 + 1/4
6000 Bredma	\$ 4	4	4 + 1/4
600 Bredma M	\$ 4	4	4 + 1/4
60 BC Forest	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
4000 Brown	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 + 1/4
120 Buds Auto	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
1000 Burns Fds	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
1000 New Cost	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
50 Cal Pow	\$ 2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4 + 1/4
478 Cam	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
1500 Lf Mills	\$ 2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4 + 1/4
50 Mattgins	\$ 2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4 + 1/4
1500 Murray	\$ 2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4 + 1/4
4000 Murray	\$ 2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4 + 1/4
1500 Nal Trust	\$ 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 + 1/4
7500 Norand Y	\$ 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4 + 1/4
1000 Norand Y	\$ 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4 + 1/4
9300 Oshawa	\$ 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4 + 1/4
9300 Oshawa A	\$ 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4 + 1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

-1974-75										-1976-77									
Stocks and Bonds	D	P/E	SIS 100% High Low Last, Chgs	Net 100% High Low Last, Chgs	Stocks and Bonds	D	P/E	SIS 100% High Low Last, Chgs	Net 100% High Low Last, Chgs	Stocks and Bonds	D	P/E	SIS 100% High Low Last, Chgs	Net 100% High Low Last, Chgs					
40.5	13.5	50.0	2.1	5	15.8	11.4	30.0	3.0	1.0	40.5	13.5	50.0	2.1	5					
17	13.5	50.0	2.1	5	15.8	11.4	30.0	3.0	1.0	40.5	13.5	50.0	2.1	5					

[illegible]

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS HOLDINGS LIMITED

National and Grindlays Holdings is the vehicle through which the public can participate in the activities of National and Grindlays Bank Group: the shares of which are held as to 60% by National and Grindlays Holdings Limited and 40% by First National City Bank—New York. The Directors have declared a second interim dividend of 0.443%. This dividend together with the related tax credit will bring the total distribution for the year 1973 to 13.191% (1972 17.325%).

"A stronger base for the future"

National and Grindlays Bank Group

Highlights	1973 £	1972 £	Contributions to profit by geographical area:				
Capital and reserves (including loan capital and minority interests)	79.0 m	70.4 m	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Shareholders' funds (being capital and reserves excluding loan capital and minority interests)	52.2 m	44.2 m	%	%	%	%	%
Deposits	1,330.3 m	1,021.7 m					
Advances	728.7 m	537.4 m					
Cash - short term funds and at bankers	484.1 m	367.1 m					
Consolidated profit after tax before extraordinary items	3.95 m	5.07 m	United Kingdom and Europe	56	61	55	54
Total addition to revenue reserves including extraordinary items	3.7 m	3.4 m	Asia	24	25	27	24
			Africa	11	12	18	15
			Mediterranean and Middle East	9	2	—	7
							17

In his Statement to the Shareholders of National and Grindlays, the Chairman of London and Lancashire said:

The profits for 1973 were lower than in 1972 principally because of the effect on our London profits of the high level of interest rates. That there were as good as they were was due to the highly successful results in most of our overseas territories, a healthily improved position in international trade and a more active role in the management of the affairs of Brands activities and from our Confirmation House, Gillespies.

Taking the whole management team together there are stronger and better organised to carry on business internationally both at home and overseas and let me emphasise the importance of the latter. In the last 10 years, in 1974, for example, which we have established in London, Brands has been developed into a stronger merchant bank during 1973. The rest of the Group has shown itself ready for further decentralisation which is necessary both because of the increased size and area of operations, and in order to encourage initiative. That our shareholders will find equally convincing evidence in 1974, I have no doubt. I cannot, however, be so confident about the conditions of finance and trade in the world, and at home. Nor can I say precisely how much of a burden we shall continue to bear as a result of commitments entered into in previous years including the high-gilt-edged operations of the Bank. But I can say that our International and overseas business has made a good start in 1974.

and the Fuji Bank, opened for business in October, 1973. In Indonesia we have established a joint Representative Office with Bankhaus Ludwig in Jakarta.

In the Philippines we have acquired a 20% shareholding in Genabcor Development Corporation.

In Europe existing activities were strengthened in France and Switzerland, and new ventures were begun in Germany and Greece. In France the Banque Grindlay Ottomane (BGO) have begun to diversify as well as to strengthen their business. In Switzerland both the Geneva branch of the BGO and the separate operation of Grindlay Branda had a good year. In Germany we have acquired just under 40% of the equity of Bankhaus Ludwig where our partners are Vereinisbank in Hamburg who hold the same percentage as we do, and the KfWoz Bank.

In Greece we have started a branch in Athens, both to take advantage of our growing position in that part of the Mediterranean, and to fortify and expand the good relations which National and Grindlays and Brands have with a number of important Greek customers.


Gillespies had a satisfactory year and improved their profit before tax by 30% to £560,000. Gillespies are planning to expand their base of operations into the Far East in the near future.

On the travel side, Cox & Kings are now the official tour operator for Air India for tours to India from the United Kingdom, and other new travel facilities are being developed.

Brands is now a merchant bank of considerable size with activities reaching out beyond Europe to other continents of the world. It's Balance Sheet discloses a capital and reserve position of £20.5 million and a strong banking business. The bank's specialisation has been in the shipping finance. This business has been further exploited in 1973. There have also developed a good sterling banking business in London. A number of international lending syndicates have been organised.

The Corporate Finance Department has had a busy and successful year. The Industrial Department has done much good work which inevitably is not reflected in good results under present conditions but which will reap its reward later.

This is the last time I shall be writing an annual statement of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. The name will change on the 1st January, 1975 to Grindlays Bank Ltd.



**National
and**



**Grindlays
Bank Limited**

Copies of the Report and Accounts and full Chairman's Statement may be obtained from The Secretary, 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DD.

We now operate directly or by active participation with associates in 33 different countries overseas, having added to our network during 1973 Germany, Greece,

In the Bank's traditional overseas territories in Asia the results were up to expectations. Enquiries for foreign currency loans have been numerous in 1973. There have been

some useful success^{es} and the Bank has been able to know that we are not just "fair weather friends" of countries which we know well. The advantage to an international banker in London of having a well managed operation in the territory from which such an enquiry comes has been proved to us and to our customers.

Our business in Africa has shown useful progress.


Kenya Commercial Bank has continued to expand and the special facilities provided by Grindlays Bank International (Kenya) have led to the growth of that Bank's business. Our subsidiary in Zambia-Grindlays Bank International (Zambia)-

has improved its efficiency very markedly. In the West of Africa our Associates in Nigeria and Ghana have continued to build up their businesses in a sound and profitable way. Our new subsidiary in Zaïre - Banque Grindlay Internationale au Zaïre - started its operations in November.

In the Far East, the Dao Heng Bank continues to live up to our expectations. We are extending our activities in Hong Kong to include a wider range of banking services partly through Grindlays Dao Heng Finance Company Limited and partly through Brands.

In Malaysia the Asian International Merchant Bankers Berhad, in which we are joined by Malaysian partners

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England Ousts Ramsey

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, May 1 (UPI)—Sir Alf Ramsey's 11-year reign at the top of English football ended abruptly today with a Football Association statement that it has fired him as manager of the national team.

"A unanimous recommendation was submitted to the executive committee that Sir Alf Ramsey should be replaced as the England team manager," the statement said. "This recommendation was accepted unanimously."

FA officials later made it clear that the man who won a knight-hood piloting England to the World Cup victory in 1966 but saw it eliminated this year had not gone voluntarily. The FA said the decision was taken in the light of England's "future policy in respect of the promotion of international football."

It said a special subcommittee was set up in February to study the "Ramsey question."

Mr. Ramsey, general manager of the First Division Coventry City squad, was named caretaker manager until a permanent one could be found. Ted Croker, FA secretary, said the position would be "advertised nationally."

Ramsey was named manager Oct. 25, 1962. In his first game in complete charge, France drubbed England, 5-3.

But that unhappy introduction was followed by a steady build-up which culminated in the World Cup title in 1966. Ramsey's overall record was impressive—of 113 games, his team won 63, drew 27 and lost only 17. England scored 224 goals and conceded 89.

But criticism piled high around Sir Alf, however, when his later teams never regained the form of the "Wingless Wonders" who beat West Germany, 4-2, at

Wembley for the World Cup title. Fans and players charged that Ramsey's outdated tactics and lack of new ideas were responsible for England's disastrous slump. Ramsey kept many of his old stars on the national team and kept on playing with a defense-oriented style called "4-4-2."

It effectively abolished traditional wingers and substituted overlapping fullbacks.

In the 1970 World Cup, England lost to West Germany in the quarterfinals. Last October, the team faced its ultimate humiliation when it failed to qualify for this year's Cup.

"I share the sadness that this sort of thing has to happen," Croker said after today's statement. "Sir Alf has achieved a tremendous amount."

"We say goodbye to a real gentleman with a fine record," said football league president Len Shipman.

"This will be a tremendous loss to football," said Harold Shipperdson, trainer for 162 English internationals and Ramsey's right-hand man.

Ramsey, 54, was not available for comment. Friends said he had gone away for a week or more with his wife. A close associate said the ex-manager was "very badly shaken."

The associate, who asked not to be named, said: "Sir Alf was told last week. He did not have an inkling that this was coming. He has cleared his desk and I do not think he will come back."

While his future was being decided, Ramsey was rebuilding the team in preparation for a busy program ahead. England has seven matches during the next few weeks, including games

against World Cup finalists Argentina, East Germany and Yugoslavia.

It has been only in the last few months that he acknowledged it was time for change. He started to remodel the team. But the move came too late for him.

His soccer philosophy has always been the same: "I am employed to win football matches," he once said.

Ramsey, a classic fullback in the English tradition, won 33 international caps during his playing career with Southampton and Tottenham Hotspur. He began his managing days at Ipswich Town in 1955 and in seven years, with a team of other clubs' rejects, won the Third, Second and First Division championships.



Sir Alf Ramsey
...unwounded.

Atletico Madrid's Rough Play Proves Costly But Successful

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 29 (UPI)—Lorenzo lies across British football. Certainly it will be over Wembley on May 25 when the Argentine national team plays England here for the first time since the notorious World Cup quarter-final game of 1966 when Alf Ramsey accused Juan Carlos Lorenzo's team of "acting as animals," a phrase that has stayed down the years.

That Atletico should be in the final at the expense of Celtic, after the Spaniards' deplorable and cynically violent performance in the first leg at Glasgow is a travesty, and a blow to football.

Not that I deny their superiority to Celtic, which was all the more reason to deplore their viciousness in Glasgow. But their success represents a triumph for spilled brutality, and another lesson by UEFA, the European Football Association, Jack Stein, the Celtic manager, had every right to protest bitterly that UEFA should have forced Celtic to play the return leg in Madrid, where the atmosphere was predictably a cauldron of noisy hatred.

(In Geneva today, the UEFA announced that it had fined Atletico Madrid 100,000 Swiss francs (about \$30,000)—the highest penalty it has ever imposed—for its conduct in the European Cup match against Celtic, Reuters reported.)

UEFA also banned for three matches three Atletico players sent off in the first leg to the Parkhead Stadium, Glasgow, on April 10. The suspensions mean that Ayala, Diaz and Quique will miss Atletico's match against Bayern, Reuters said.

Bayern, as expected, made short work of Ujpest in the return game, and seems to have struck form again at the best possible moment. Hungarian football, indeed, has recently taken a tremendous mauling in West Germany. The national team was thrashed, 5-0, by a West German side which did not include the likes of Netzer, Overath or Heynckes, but in which Beckenbauer was supreme. Afterwards, the Hungarians generously admitted the West Germans as the future winners of the World Cup.

West Germany seemed well on the way to the final when Beckenbauer was cruelly chopped down and had to play the half-hour of extra time with his arm in a sling. Italy winning the match, 4-3.

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Flyers Lead Rangers, 3-2 Bruins Move to Finals By Eliminating Hawks

CHICAGO, May 1 (UPI)—Greg Sheppard fired his ninth goal in 10 playoff games with 1 minute 49 seconds to play last night to lead the Boston Bruins to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks and a place in the finals of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs for the third time in the last five years.

Sheppard's goal hit the pads of Chicago goalie Tony Esposito and caromed into the net to give the Bruins the best-of-seven semifinal series, four victories to two.

It was the fourth time the Bruins have beaten the Black Hawks in Stanley Cup competition; the Hawks never have won a playoff series from the Bruins.

Sheppard's goal highlighted almost 14 minutes of tense action after Len Wisniewski scored for the Black Hawks on a power play at 4:18 of the last period to tie the score at 2-2.

Twenty-three seconds later, Hawks' coach Billy Reay pulled Esposito from the goal. Ten seconds after that, the goalie's brother, Boston center Phil Esposito, scored into the empty net. It was his seventh goal of the playoffs.

Flyers in Lead

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (UPI)—Rick MacLeish, the leading scorer in the NHL playoffs, scored two goals last night to lead the Philadelphia Flyers to a 4-1 victory over the New York Rangers and a 3-2 edge in their semi-final series.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	18	8	.692	—
Montreal	17	9	.654	1 1/2
Philadelphia	16	10	.615	2 1/2
New York	15	11	.577	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	14	12	.538	4 1/2

Western Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	17	8	.679	—
San Francisco	16	9	.640	1 1/2
Cincinnati	15	10	.600	2 1/2
San Diego	14	11	.561	3 1/2
Atlanta	13	12	.519	4 1/2

Tuesday's Results				
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh	4-1			
St. Louis at Atlanta	2-1			
San Diego at Cincinnati	2-1			
Los Angeles at San Francisco	2-1			

Monday's Results				
Houston at Chicago	2-1			
Los Angeles at New York	2-1			
San Francisco at Philadelphia	2-1			
Atlanta at St. Louis	2-1			

Wednesday's Games				
San Francisco at Philadelphia	8-00			
Montreal at St. Louis	8-00			
Atlanta at St. Louis	8-00			
New York at Los Angeles	8-00			

Tuesday's Results				
Cleveland at Minnesota	2-1			
California at Boston	2-1			
Detroit at Kansas City	2-1			
Chicago at Baltimore	2-1			

Monday's Results				
Cleveland at Minnesota	2-1			
California at Boston	2-1			
Detroit at Kansas City	2-1			
Chicago at Baltimore	2-1			

Tuesday's Games				
San Francisco at Philadelphia	8-00			
Montreal at St. Louis	8-00			
Atlanta at St. Louis	8-00			
New York at Los Angeles	8-00			

Monday's Results				
Cleveland at Minnesota	2-1			
California at Boston	2-1			
Detroit at Kansas City	2-1			
Chicago at Baltimore	2-1			

Tuesday's Games				
San Francisco at Philadelphia	8-00			
Montreal at St. Louis	8-00			
Atlanta at St. Louis	8-00			
New York at Los Angeles	8-00			

Monday's Results				
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Detroit at Kansas City	2-1			
Chicago at Baltimore	2-1			

Tuesday's Games				
San Francisco at Philadelphia	8-00			
Montreal at St. Louis	8-00			
Atlanta at St. Louis	8-00			
New York at Los Angeles	8-00			

Monday's Results				
Cleveland at Minnesota	2-1			
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Chicago at Baltimore	2-1			

Tuesday's Games				
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Montreal at St. Louis	8-00			
Atlanta at St. Louis	8-00			
New York at Los Angeles	8-00			

Monday's Results				
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California at Boston	2-1			
Detroit at Kansas City	2-1			
Chicago at Baltimore	2-1			

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MacLeish's ninth goal of the playoffs, after, 17:39 of the second period, gave the Flyers a 2-1 lead and he added his 10th into an open net with less than a minute left in the game.

MacLeish fired the lead goal past New York goaltender Ed Giacomin through a screen set up by teammate Gary Dornhoefer.

Defenseman Tom Bladen, filling in for the injured Barry Ashbee, ignited a second-period Flyers rally when he scored to tie it at 1-1 at 6:48 of the middle period.

The Rangers had jumped out in front in the first period on a goal by Pete Stenkowski at 6:16 as a 1 controlled play through most of the opening period.

Texas Tie Series

